THE BLOOMFIELD CITIZEN.

SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1890.

Reformed or Calvinistic.

In a general sense the word Reformed denoted in the early years of the Sixteenth Century the movement under Luther in opposition to the Church of Rome. It is sometimes used in that sense now. But in the phrase above, where it is taken as synonymous with Calvinistic, it has a more specific and much narrower meaning and was therefore inadvertently and inadequately applied in our original remarks on revision.

Luther and his disciples held to the literal physical presence of Christ in the bread and wine of the Lord's Supper. He stood with immovable firmness on the declarations "This is my body" and "This is my blood" in their literal instead of symbolical meaning. In this view of the sacrament he adhered to the teachings of the Roman Catholic Church. Calvin and his disciples repudiated these teachings and this difference between the Lutherans and Calvinists was fundamental, to say vaguely, contested. It was the chief matter that separated the Lutheran and Calvinistic churches. But other doctrinal differences were developed. One of these did not agree with the Calvinists in regard to foreordination and this statement. They taught and their standards now teach in opposition to Calvin, that Christ died equally and in the same sense for all men alike; that he gave grace to all men alike, and that those who are lost are lost because they persistently resist that grace. The statement is sufficient to show a general view in which the respective schools were divided. The adherence of the Lutherans so closely to the Roman Catholic doctrine of the Sacrament, led the followers of Calvin to call themselves or to be called the reformed in distinction from their less reformed neighbors. Thus it became identical with Calvinistic and in this sense it is used in the resolution of the General Assembly, approving the Committee and limiting its powers for revision. The Calvinistic or reformed theology is otherwise described as *Genevan*. The German or Lutheran on the other hand is derived from Luther and Melancthon.

While the Lutheran standards of worship exhibit a greater efficacy and importance to the Sacraments than do the Presbyterian, and in this respect contain the chief difference between them, we think it of special pertinence and interest, in connection with the matter of revision, to point out with emphasis their broader views of the purpose and scope of the atonement, than were held by Calvin or are allowed in the Presbyterian Confession. And when this difference is considered and also Elders spoke earnestly and ably in favor of the report. A large majority of the members favored its adoption. A minority was against it; but no one opposed if so vehemently as Dr. Seibert. Yet much of what he said tended towards the opposite conclusion.

When Mr. Lampman, in the course of his speech, referred to the doctrine of foreordination as set forth in the Confession, the learned Doctor interrupted him to say that he challenged any man to meet him on that floor and prove that chapters 9, 10 and 11 of Romans taught predestination and foreordination. These chapters, it is well known, are the great storehouse of proofs from which the doctrine, as laid down in the Confession is drawn. They were so considered by the Westminster divines and by Calvin. The learned Doctor deserted fully on the difficulties he had with those doctrines, when he first studied the Confession, after he had entered the Presbyterian Church, how he went to his friend Dr. Stearns and told him, after having been a preacher in that church for five years, that he could not stay in it because of those doctrines. Dr. Stearns told him he should be calm, preach the gospel to all sinners and the dark passages would become clearer, as his theology expanded these afterwards did; but did not add in what direction or how. Nor did it appear to what extent, if at all, he thought the doctrines in question were supported by other portions of Scripture than the chapters in Romans, on which Calvinistic theologians in general had mistakenly placed them.

Dr. Seibert's reference to Doctors Stearns, Fewsmith and Wilson was eloquent and just. He had found them safe guides and he missed them in the Presbytery now, he said, for they would be safe guides in the present glorious day of the Church. In this tribute, there can be no doubt all the members heartily concurred, and lamented the absence of that acknowledged wisdom on their own bench as well as on the Doctor's, who, if he had followed the counsels of those fathers, could they have given them, there is abundant reason to believe he would have concurred with the large majority of his associate living presbyters, in accepting the report. The discrepancy between some of the reasons or statements offered by the Doctor, in his minority report and in the Presbytery and the conclusions reached and evidenced in his vote, is one which we think it is not easy to understand, and which affords, as it seems to us, a signal instance of what Lord Macaulay, in his account of Dr Johnson, has called the characteristics of intellect and temper of that great and good man.

In striking and pleasing contrast appear the judgment and action of the wise and venerable Dr. McCosh. Descended from Covenanters, who fought at Drumclogg and Bothwell brig, born and reared in the Presbyterian Church of Scotland, he only knew the Calvinism taught in it, in the Edinburgh University as a supporting scholar at the feet of Dr. Chalmers; in opening a pastoral charge as pastor of a numerous parish; author of a profoundly instructive treatise on the Divine Government; then Professor in Queen's College, Belfast, known in Europe and America as a thinker, philosopher and divine; called to the Presidency of Princeton College and retiring after many years of illustrious service, rich with the experience and ripe with the wisdom of a great and lengthened life, he is indeed entitled to be heard on the standards of the church of his fathers. And with supreme and exclusive regard to the influence and value of those standards in exhibiting the character of God, the dealings with and his government of men, he sees and deeply feels the defects and faults of the Confession; and in his place in his Presbytery speaks and votes for revision, pointing out what he knew from observation to be true, that the facts and Lessons are repelling you and alike men from the ministry, thoughtful men from the eldership, and enfeebling the life of the Church. In his place in the Presbytery and on the floor of the late General Assembly, where that view of his entrance stood up to do him reverence, he exhorted there in the spirit and with no little of the authority of the Apostle that he should give large room and prominence in the Creed to the God and Gospel of love. Well is he styled the Grand Old Man. From youth to age, ever eagerly in pursuit of the truth, now freed from the fetters of bigotry, prejudice and appalling spectre, for him in the evening time there is light.

It is gratifying to the lovers of progress, that the decision of the Presbytery of Newark takes the edge action by so decisive a voice of the committee's report. Nineteen of the ministers for, and seven against it. Of the seven, four including Dr. Seibert the leader, were life German brethren. Singular and ill omened spectacle. Turning away from the larger, more inspiring teachings of their Mother Church on those mooted points, to resist in the Church of their adoption the incipient effort to widen the narrow views and disturb the gloom of its Confession, by enthroning in its pages a loving Father and a redeeming Saviour for all mankind!

We do not believe that in so doing they will have the amen of a sympathy of this intelligent members of their churches.

Epoch.

The transition from long, lingering and painful sickness to robust health marks an epoch in the life of the individual. Such a remarkable event is treasured in the memory and the agency whereby the good health has been attained is gratefully blessed. Hence it is that so much is heard in praise of Electric Bitters. So many feel they own their restoration to health, to the use of the Great Alterative and Tonic. If you are troubled with any disease of Kidneys, Liver or Stomach, of long or short standing, you will surely find relief by use of Electric Bitters. Sold at 50c. and $1 per bottle at Geo. M. Woom's Drugstore.

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Everybody has heard of a "learned pig," but who has ever seen an equine gifted with the power of speech? Such a wonder is now on exhibition at the Exposition Building. The telegraph and the telephone a hundred years ago were looked upon as wonderful inventions by the world, but to-day are universally acknowledged to be among the most useful. Edison, the wizard, and his associates have undoubtedly done more than any one or any half dozen persons to make the Exposition a success. Their phonograph is a wonderful invention, and is a great favorite with the people. Thousands go to see it every day. It is the most wonderful machine ever given a fair trial. This world-renowned machine will be on exhibition at the Exposition Building for a few days only. Remember the place, Exposition Building, Broadway, Asbury Park. Admission, 10 cents. Children under 12 years of age, 5 cents. Remember the date, Monday, July 21st. Don't forget the name of the machine, Edison's Phonograph. Don't forget the number, 10 cents. Don't forget the place, Exposition Building, Asbury Park. Don't forget the time, Monday, July 21st. Don't forget the name of the inventor, Edison. It is a sovereign remedy.

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STATEMENT APRIL 1, 1890.

ASSETS.

Bonds and Mortgages with accrued Interest,	$134,192.00
U. S. Bonds (market value)	19,950.00
Morris & Essex 1st Mtg. R. R. Bonds,	11,473.00
Delaware & Bo nd Brook 1st Mtg. R. R. Bonds,	6,500.00
Cash,	2,000.00
Real Estate (")	6,363.41
Office furniture and fixtures,	500.00
	$180,241.41

LIABILITIES.

Due Depositors	$175,562.09
Surplus,	$12,599.32

Interest is credited to depositors on the first day of January and July in each year for the three and six months then ending. Deposits made on or before the first business day in January, April, July and October, bear interest from the first day of the month. All interest when credited at once becomes principal and bears interest accordingly.

JOSEPH H. DODD, Treasurer.

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NEWARK, N.J.

AMZI DODD, - - President

ASSETS (Market Value) Jan. 1, 1890. $45,236,963 39

LIABILITIES, N. Y. and Mass. Standard, 41,826,626 26
SURPLUS, 3,410,337 13
SURPLUS, by former N. Y. Standard (Am. Ex. 4 1/2 per cent. Reserve), 5,806,695 03

Policies Absolutely Non-Forfeitable After Second year.

IN CASE OF LAPSE the Policy is CONTINUED AS POLICY IN force as the value will pay for, or if desired in cash.

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